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The attached material is sent in the belief that it may be of interest:

1. Daily Reviews of the Baghdad Press, Baghdad, Iraq.
2. Reviews of the Local Arabic Press, Beirut, Lebanon.
3. Daily Reviews of the Syrian Press, Damascus, Syria.

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State Dept. review completed

AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIRUT

April 18, 1950

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THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
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Review of the Local Arabic Press
Appearing on April 18, 1950.

BEIRUT

discusses, on the occasion of Prime Minister Diadh as-Solh's return to Beirut, the situation arising from the dissolution of the Lebano-Syrian economic partnership. It says that the Lebanese people are demanding organized and sound programs. "Therefore, if the Prime Minister wants to improvise as he used to do in the past....then the interval through which we are passing does not bear improvisation and procrastination. It demands sound solutions to be imposed by specialization, study and farsightedness. Otherwise, the calamity will befall, everything will be frozen, unemployment will increase and the budget will collapse..

"It is not in our nature to be pessimistic. But those who have failed to organize and maintain the union between Lebanon and Syria will not be able, we believe, to organize the separation interval. Will the responsible authorities therefore return to their conscience and examine themselves? If they find that they are unable to face the separation with exact plans and programs, it will be better for them and ourselves to withdraw from the administration and to leave it for those who are more worthy of them."

AL-HAYAT

hopes on the occasion of Premier as-Solh's return to Beirut that adequate measures will be taken to handle the present economic situation, even though temporarily, "until logic prevails again and until the Lebano-Syrian relations resume their former position."

In publishing a telegram sent to it by a number of businessmen in Tripoli demanding full economic unity with Syria, this paper comments:

"AL-HAYAT supports the stable attitude these merchants are assuming toward the question of full economic unity."

AL-'AMAL

strongly objects to a passage appearing in a book issued by the Iraq Petroleum Company to the effect that the "present boundaries of the four political units, namely, Palestine, Syria, Transjordan and Lebanon, are not based on geographical factors, except in a small way. The Lebanese republic which was established in 1920 includes today extensively a part of the Syrian territory which is a part of Lebanon." The editorial argues that historically these

territories belong to Lebanon but were dismembered from it by force and by the execution of certain policies. It demands that IPC should not interfere in the vital political issues of Lebanon and should mind its own business. It concludes:

"We still welcome the companies that come to our land. But in order to preserve friendships which Lebanon respects and sanctifies...we hope that the companies will operate within...their economic field and will avoid politics which destroys friendships..."

AD-DIYAR

editorializes on the conclusion of the Arab League term and writes in part:

"We do not care whether the representatives of the Arab states have met in Cairo and taken decisions or not, so long as we believe that the resolutions will remain ink on paper! We are not concerned with the Collective Security... so long as we are positive that the Arab countries, including Egypt, are unable to shake the enemy who is established in the heart of the Arab world. We do not give any weight to the expressions of friendship and unity, brotherhood and mutual sacrifices, so long as we see the Damascus government declaring a war of nerves on us and boycotting us economically and commercially, and so long as we see the Syrian rulers fearing Iraq and fighting Lebanon....

"The past, the recent painful past with its calamitous pictures; the past with its shrieking misfortunes; the past with its starving refugees, occupied Arab territories and Jewish forces in the holy places; the past which proclaims the weakness and disintegration of the Arab states and which speaks of maneuvers, conspiracies and cowardness, this hateful past nests with its pictures, events and actualities in our hearts and blinds our eyes. We refuse to see dreams: dreams of meetings, discussions, banquets and collective security. We hate every thing that reminds us of the past. We wish to look into the future through a new horizon, a horizon teeming with arms and production..."

AL-HADAF

comments editorially on the just ended term of the Arab League. It says that despite all criticism against the results of the League sessions, no fair minded person can deny the fact that the League scored a tangible success in restoring its international prestige and repairing those parts of its structure which collapsed under painful international and local circumstances. "We do not say that the League accomplished miracles in this term and washed away the stain of the 1967 Arab League resolution on the Arabs because of Palestine. We do not say that it has been

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able to solve the problems of its peoples. But we can say ...that the Arab League has passed through one of the most critical phases in relation to the circumstances in which its ~~term~~ was held and in relation to Transjordan's known attitude. The delegates have been convinced of the usefulness of co-operation and solidarity in the face of the threatening dangers. The adoption of the collective security - some quarters are trying to minimize its value - and the resistance of the delegates to the open foreign pressure in Cairo in the manner known to all, prove our contention." The editorial then concludes by praising the good efforts of the Arab delegates, particularly of Premier Riadh as-Solh who won the admiration of his colleagues in the League as well as that of public opinion in Egypt and the Arab world.

AR-RUMIAD

understands "that two senior officials from the Russian Legations in Beirut and Damascus called on Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi, the Syrian Minister of Economy, immediately following his return from Cairo. Previously, they visited Premier Khalid al-Azim. It is learned that the two officials thanked the Syrian government for its friendly attitude towards Russia and praised highly Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi for his famous statements in Cairo.."

AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIRUT

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April 19, 1950

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO:
DO NOT DETACHReview of the Local Arabic Press
appearing on April 19, 1950BEIRUT

deeply deplores the heated statements the responsible authorities in Beirut and Damascus are making "which are calculated to widen the rift in the Lebano-Syrian economic relations and to increase the existing tension." It advises the responsible authorities "to exercise prudence and thoughtfulness while making their improvised statements lest all hope should be abandoned for the restoration of the economic union. If the question of this union is properly handled in Beirut and Damascus, it would be an example for the Arab countries and would facilitate the work of the Arab High Economic Council which we are advocating for completing the economic security project Lebanon has suggested." The paper then argues that the dissolution of the economic union has benefitted neither Beirut nor Damascus but has aggravated the crisis and increased the complications. "Lebanon and Syria do not, until this day, know what direction to take in this interval, causing, at the same time, the treasury of the common interests to lose immense sums of money because of the smuggling activities that are daily increasing." It hopes that the agitated nerves will cool down in Beirut and Damascus so that the negotiations might be resumed not only in Damascus, as Premier Khalid al-Asir is demanding, but under every Arab sky. "We will either restore the union and this is wished by the wise and imposed by sound logic...or we will raise our hands to heaven and hold the advocates of separation responsible for the present and the future." Finally, the paper appeals to the responsible authorities to stop making statements and asks the press to fulfil its mission for clearing the atmosphere and bringing the viewpoints closer.

AL-HAYAT

writes editorially that the Collective Security Treaty does not inspire confidence about the fate of every Arab country that is exposed to the Israeli danger. The treaty, the paper says, is another edition of the League Pact. "It does not include tangible military ties which would make it an object of confidence and turn the Arab forces into a compact unit. It is subject to the wishes of each state... and experience has taught us not to place confidence in such wishes..."

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AL-HAYAT'S Political correspondent writes: "It has become positive that the proposed treaty between the United States and Lebanon will be signed within the next few days. There is no truth in reports that the treaty has been signed in Washington. The draft treaty has been received here from Washington, after the American Department of State had approved it and deleted from it article four which is connected with consultations. The treaty has become an ordinary treaty and the causes that created opposition against it have been removed."

AL-'AMAL

again comments on the decision of the Political Committee of the Arab League authorizing the Palestinian refugees to choose the Arab land in which they wish to live. The editorial brings up the question of the Lebanese emigres and says their right is based on law while that of the refugees on pure sentiment. It argues that Lebanon will not oppose the League's decision, except in so far as it touches upon its existence "whereby its equilibrium would be disturbed and it would no longer become the homeland the sincere people wish it to be in the East." It says that a small country like Lebanon with limited resources and potentialities, whose sons are leaving it in search of livelihood abroad, can not increase its burdens and difficulties. Therefore, the paper suggests that it will be in the interests of Lebanon, the Arab countries and the refugees themselves, if the latter are distributed among the Arab states each according to its potentialities and absorbing capacity. The paper then contrasts the former determination of the Arab governments to save Palestine with the present "scandalous and disappointing" realities. However, it feels that having suffered so much in defense of their rights, the refugees will not give up their homeland.

AN-NAHAR

understands that the Council of Ministers will meet Friday evening (April 21) to discuss the proposed Lebano-American treaty, and that the Prime Minister will make a statement on this treaty before the Parliamentary Foreign Committee.

AL-HADAF

criticizes Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi, the Syrian Minister of Economy, for his recent statement in Damascus to the effect that Syria will continue the economic separation experiment to the end. It says the Arab youths who have supported al-Dawalibi's Cairo statement and regarded him as truly representing the new Arab school which is revolting against the old school, did not expect to hear his new statement on the Lebano-Syrian economic relations. This latter statement, the paper tells the Minister, is not consistent with his Cairo statement.

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ASH-SHARO

writes editorially that despite the "efforts, endeavors, advices and pressure Britain and the United States will make for persuading the Arabs that a Soviet danger is threatening them with invasion and conquest, the Arabs will not be deceived by the Anglo-Saxon propaganda for the third time as they were deceived during the first and second world wars." The editorial then describes how the Arabs were deceived by the Anglo-Saxons during the first and second world wars and continues:

"Signs of a third world war are looming in the international horizons. The Anglo-Saxons are again exhuming their propaganda and hiring a group of leading writers and newspapers in the Arab world to write long articles warning the Arab peoples against the Soviet camp, as if the Soviet danger is a fait accompli. Their object is to distract the attention of Arab public opinion from the Palestine calamity and to justify the continued military occupations and Anglo-Saxon imperialism in the Arab states.

"But the national awakening which has spread all over the Arab peoples does not indicate the possibility that they will fall into the snare for the third time...The Arabs of today are different from those of yesterday. Their rulers and statesmen will no longer be able to bluff Arab public opinion or deceive the Arab peoples as was the case in the first time and the second time."

Under the headline THEY ARE OPENING THE UNESCO COFFERS FOR HELPING JEWISH GANGSTERS, this paper complains that the Chairman of UNESCO has stated that the UNESCO has granted Israel five million dollars in the form of services and appropriations for educational and scientific projects. This action means, the paper points out, that a substantial portion of the contributions of the Arab League states to the UNESCO fund will go to Israel under the guise of services and appropriations for educational and scientific projects. Actually, the paper explains, these funds will be used for arming the Zionist gangsters in view of their economic crisis. The paper then concludes by saying: "The imperial powers have been able even to exploit UNESCO funds for the sake of developing the resources of the Zionist gangsters and saving them from the economic bankruptcy which is threatening with the worst consequences. We must inevitably ask why have the Arab states that are members in UNESCO consented to the granting of this suspicious aid to the Zionist gangsters while there are nations and peoples who merit, more than the criminal Zionists, material aid for raising their scientific and cultural standards?"

AR-RUTWAD

In praising Premier Riadh as-Solh for his efforts to develop Lebanon's economy, the paper strongly attacks his domination. It therefore appeals to the Premier to "tear down the transparent curtains behind which

SAMI AL-BARR

complains that since March 13, when Syria proclaimed the economic separation, the Lebanese government has not taken any practical measure by which the traders and industrialists could feel that the economic affairs were enjoying priority over other affairs in view of the circumstances through which the country is passing. Therefore, it demands that the government seek the assistance of the experts in its effort to formulate an economic policy commensurate with Lebanon's requirements in its new and decisive phase. This phase, the paper continues "calls for certain sacrifices until the situation is stabilized and the economy is balanced. The country is ready to offer these sacrifices. Would the government be able, in its present form, to shoulder the full responsibilities and assure the country of a sound policy in the economic field?"

AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIRUT

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(THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO)
DO NOT DETACH

April 20, 1950

Review of the Local Arabic Press
Appearing on April 20, 1950.

BEIRUT

editorializes on the meeting the Council of Ministers held two days ago and complains that the Council discussed various issues except the difficult economic situation from which Lebanon is now suffering as a result of the dissolution of the economic partnership with Syria. It asks, after accusing the present government of improvisation and incompetence, "When will the responsible authorities bear their responsibilities with earnestness as they should be borne with earnestness and thus study, adopt decisions and save Lebanon's economy now and in the future?"

(Translator's note: The Arabic language newspapers do not report the bomb incident in Beirut. However, in publishing a news despatch originating from Damascus on the throwing of a bomb at the American Legation there, BEIRUT mentions parenthetically "It is known that a similar incident simultaneously took place at the American Legation in Beirut")

AL-HAYAT

writes that the Lebanese government is endeavoring to overcome the difficulties that have arisen from the economic separation by searching for new markets and new settlements. Therefore, the paper says, it will not comment on these efforts until their results become evident. However, the paper complains that the government's efforts are still restricted to big commercial deals which might be favorable to a few leading merchants, but "What will we do with the thousands of citizens who used to live on personal and limited dealings with Syria and the Syrians?...We wrote on this question following the separation and said that there were large groups in the country of small traders, merchants, peasants and workers who depend in their livelihood upon dealings with Syria. We demanded that special attention be given to these groups because their number is great and their effect is great on our internal life. But the appropriate authorities have not given the necessary attention to this question. The leading merchants could wait, even for two or three months, until the whole economic situation is reconsidered and until new doors and other markets are opened, if possible. But the small merchants can not wait. Their livelihood is based on 'give us our daily bread'. Therefore, their case demands immediate treatment in their own interest and in the interest of the country...."

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AL-'AMAL

carries the following report on the proposed U.S.-Lebanese treaty:

"We stated yesterday that the Council of Ministers had approved the Lebano-American treaty in principle, on condition that its provisions would be discussed at subsequent meetings. We understand however, that the American treaty will be the subject of serious discussions with the American appropriate authorities during this week. Information reaching responsible quarters state that Mr. Lockhard, representative of the American Department of State, will reach Beirut today or tomorrow to make the necessary contacts with the Lebanese government in connection with the American treaty."

AN-NAHAR

writes editorially that the severe opposition - inspired by Nuri as-Sa'id's party in Iraq - that has confronted the Iraqi Premier following his return from Cairo, will bring about the downfall of the Iraqi Cabinet and blow up the Collective Security Project which was adopted by the Arab League, because as-Sa'id's party regards the Collective Security Project as a means for killing the Syro-Iraqi unity project. As-Sa'id's party has also strenuously objected to the Premier's approval of the Arab League's decision re the formation of Arab committees to contact the Jews under the supervision of the Conciliation Commission and regarded this decision as a violation of Iraq's policy on the Palestine question. The upshot of all this, the paper continues, was the issuance by the Iraqi government of a communique stating that the government is not bound to the decision and is not prepared to negotiate with the Jews whether directly or through mediators. The paper then comments:

"Thus, the Iraqi government has retreated under pressure of public opinion and has, by this retreat, caused the blowing up of the Arab League's decision which was intended to block the way in the face of the Jordan and to prevent it from making unilateral peace with Israel.... By refusing to make peace with Israel, Iraq is rendering Arab unanimity impossible and is consequently nullifying the Arab League's decision....With regard to the Collective Security Project, it appears that Iraqi public opinion does not share as-Sa'id's views thereon. For this reason, the campaign which is being waged against it will not affect the position of the Cabinet, unless the high authorities feel that as-Suwaydi went too far in his conciliatory policy with Egypt...."

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AR-RUKWAD

also editorializes on the present political situation in Iraq and on the difficulties the government there is meeting following the return of its Prime Minister from Cairo. It says in part:

"It is difficult to appreciate the danger of local developments in Iraq to the position of the Arab League, and the effect which will be created by the fall of as-Suwaidi Cabinet and the formation of a new cabinet by Salih Jabur or Nuri as-Sa'id himself. But the sensitive point in the matter is that the international policy which dominates Iraq is still the same policy which is known for its directions in the Arab and international fields....The high policy in Iraq does not deviate from the principle of harmony between the plans of Baghdad and Amman and does not want to give up the unity projects and the efforts for strengthening the Hashimite influence in international and Arab political circles. This throws many thorns along the future path of the League. Only sacrifice and strong faith could save the League."

AD-DIYAR

describes in the first part of its long editorial how King Abdullah gave up the idea, under pressure of Arab public opinion, of concluding a separate peace with Israel, and makes the following comments, in part, on the King's intention to annex the Arab part of Palestine to his Kingdom:

"The King is about to take a new step which is opposed by a number of the Arab governments. These governments are attempting to raise around it a crisis which is not different from the peace crisis, believing they could force him to retreat for a second time. This step is no more than the annexation of the remaining part of Palestine to the Jordan and the formation of one state subject to one system and one throne.

"Just as Arab national interests caused us to oppose the peace idea and to attack the rulers in the Jordan, we also say frankly that the annexation of Palestine to the Jordan will not at all harm the Arab cause. It could not be regarded as an act prejudicial to the Palestine question and to the Arab League. The people of Palestine who are living in the remaining Arab part have the right to take part in determining their fate, if they can not themselves determine this fate...The remaining Arabs in Palestine urgently need laws, protection and government. Could the fictitious All-Palestine government provide them with such protection?...."

AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIRUT

25X1A

April 21, 1950

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO.
DO NOT DETACH

Review of the Local Arabic Press
Appearing on April 21, 1950.

BEIRUT

addresses an open letter to the President of the Republic in which it says "We are today in the 21st of April, 1950 - the 21st of each month reminds us of the message you addressed to the Lebanese people exactly six months ago, namely, on September 21, 1949 when the Chamber of Deputies renewed your second term of office, this message which bore sweet promises and bright hopes. If a small portion of these promises and hopes had been realized in the past six months, Lebanon would have been reassured and security, justice and prosperity would have prevailed in the country." The editorial then reminds the President of his appeal to the Lebanese to help him and of his assertion that he did not bear any malice or rancor against any one. It assures the President that the people are willing to comply with his wishes but the responsible authorities have neglected them, with the result that "we are still at the crossroads and have not yet reached understanding on a general shift in Lebanon's policy." The editorial says the people have demanded the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the enactment of a new election law, the holding of a plebiscite and the introduction of reforms to include the country's economic, social and cultural life. These demands have not been answered, the paper complains. Therefore, it appeals to the President to endeavor with men of good will to bring about the general shift in Lebanon's policy and concludes by emphasizing that it will return to the September 21, 1949 message on the 21st of each month until the desired right, goodness and reforms are realized.

AL-HAYAT

editorializes on the Arab League as follows:

"Our reservations toward the resolutions the Arab League adopted in its last term were correct. Even before the passage of one week over the announcement of these resolutions, cries charged with criticism and resentment are rising from all sides. This is Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia accusing the Arab states "that they do not work with sincerity." This is Nahas Pasha urging the Arab peoples to assert their existence. These are the Iraqi parties censuring as-Suwaidi government for binding itself to the resolution on negotiations with the Jews. This is Syria taking in its international policy, 2002/05/23 : CIA-RDP83-00415R005100110001-1 which is different from that of the League, while

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Lebanon and Syria are taking economic directions opposite to those of the new 'Security.'

"Why did they meet in Cairo? Why are the League resolutions beginning to rot while their ink has not yet even dried? The answer is in the statement attributed to Prince Faisal. Everything was available during the last term, except common sincerity. Sincerity is the foundation of co-operation. When it is lacking, it is replaced by deception, hypocrisy, conspiracy and jealousy.

"Why didn't they say in Cairo what they are now saying? Why weren't they frank with one another when they whispered behind the curtains? Is it possible that the League will continue to be subjected to bargains and procrastinations?..."

Columnist Bassil Daqqaq writes that Russia's last decision not to support the internationalization of Jerusalem "has a significance which overlaps Jerusalem and touches upon the whole Arab-Jewish issue. It is a new affirmation of Moscow's Pro-Tel Aviv policy without reservations. It frustrates some of the hopes the Arabs have built on the great strife between the two big powers that hug the May 15, 1948 state... We see the Arabs statesmen undecided on the question of their relations with the powers just as they are undecided on handling and liquidating the question of Palestine. Russia is again supporting the enemy. The West is once more supporting the enemy. It is therefore time for us to ask all the Arab Foreign Offices, their missions throughout the world and all their delegates, What do they intend doing? It is time also to ask our rulers: Is it a sound policy for the Arabs to fight one another over the remnants of Jerusalem and over what is left in their hands in Palestine, while the two great opponents: the West and the East, are agreeing on the Palestine question?"

AN-NABAR

comments editorially on yesterday's session of the Chamber of Deputies. In supporting the project for constructing a free zone in the Tripoli area, the editorial argues that the government acted precipitately when it revived a proposal which has been dormant in committees for several months and turned it into law in a few days. While it does not object to the project being undertaken by a private company, the editorial argues that the government should have at least participated in the project by buying shares from the proceeds of the land rented to the company. The editorial then regrets the fight which developed during yesterday's session between Deputies Habib Abu Shahla and Hamid Franjiah and says the expressions used by the latter deputy were not becoming a parliamentary and a statesman like him. He finally denounces the methods which were used by the Chamber to "cage the mouths" of the opposition deputies.

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AD-DIYAR

strongly attacks M. Rousson of the Banque de Syria et Du Liban and charges that his financial policy has been responsible for the disruption of the Lebano-Syrian economic partnership.

TELAGRAPH

writes that the Lebanese Phalanges Party has recently been active politically, particularly in connection with the Arab League's decision on the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The paper says this decision is fraught with dangers which would prejudice Lebanon's high interests. Therefore, the Phalanges have decided to oppose and fight the decision with all possible means.

AL-HADAF

attacks all the leaders of the Arab nation and writes in part "If the efforts of the leaders of this nation, which is distributed like sheep between a handful of butchers and executioners, to repair what they have destroyed...in Palestine were half their efforts in the world of loquacity and statements, this nation would have been able to wash away its stain and avenge its honor..."

AL-HADAF carries the following article on Mr. Lockhard's reported visit to Syria and Lebanon:

"Our correspondent understands that the Washington government is taking serious interest in the attitude Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi has assumed and in the delay of the Lebano-America treaty which is caused by the Lebanese government.....This has worried Washington and moved it to send a special emissary, Mr. Lockard, to make inquiries and direct contacts.

"Our correspondent adds that Mr. Lockhard will be in Damascus today where he will meet President Atassi, Premier al-Azim and other personalities in order to learn the effect of Ma'ruf al-Dawalibi's statement as well as the basic outlines which have been drawn up for the proposed commercial treaty between Syria and Moscow.

"From Damascus, Mr. Lockhard will move to Beirut where he will meet Premier as-Solh and other Lebanese personalities. He might probably endeavor to meet the President to inquire concerning the reasons for postponing the decision on the Lebano-American treaty. He will also endeavor to learn the extent by which Lebanon's general policy might be affected by the Washington government's attitude toward the Zionist government and to seize the opportunity to explain certain points."

(Translator's note: The rest of the Arabic language newspapers also report Mr. Lockhard's visit to Damascus and Beirut.)

AMERICAN LEGATION, BEIRUT

25X1A

April 24, 1950

THIS IS AN ENCLOSURE TO
DO NOT DETACH

Review of the Local Arabic Press
Appearing on April 23, 1950.

BEIRUT

bitterly complains of the lack of unity and co-operation between the Arab countries "which has resulted in the loss of Palestine and the infliction of great injuries on the Arab Peoples." After attacking the Arab leaders, the editorial calls upon the "educated Arab youths in all the Arab countries to brace up themselves in order to bear their responsibilities and to fulfil the mission of Arabism. They must not surrender to despair but must work unitedly firstly to save the Arabs from themselves and secondly to acquaint the Arabs with their history and heritage. Arab history and Arab heritage offer clear and gushing springs which could quench our thirst and move us to rise, to wake up and to rejuvenate ourselves.

"If we have been lost by a group of Arab statesmen in this interval and if Palestine has been lost because of their anxiety, shortsightedness and egoism, it is the duty of the Arab youths to unite their ranks and to strive to revive Arabism..."

In reporting Mr. Pinkerton's visit to the Foreign Office Saturday, this paper writes that the meeting with Premier Riadh as-Solh lasted about one hour. After the meeting was over, the American Minister told the newsmen that his visit was friendly and not political. The Prime Minister also denied that the meeting dealt with any political question. However, the paper comments:

"But it is known that the discussions included the question of the Lebanese-American treaty and the bomb incident at the American Legation in Beirut."

ASH-SHA'AB'S

Political Correspondent writes the following report on Mr. Pinkerton's visit to the Foreign Office:

"SURPRISE VISIT

"The Political quarters showed interest yesterday in the surprise visit, Mr. Pinkerton, the American Minister, paid to the Foreign Office; and in his meeting with Premier as-Solh for two hours.

"It was natural that no one should exactly know the discussions which took place between the two men during this long meeting, as both of them are famous for their reticence. But some of the informed sources at the Foreign Office said that the surprise visit of the American Minister to the Foreign Office was a call only, in compliance with instructions said to have been sent by Washington to its Beirut Legation in the night,

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urge the Lebanese government to expedite the conclusion of the Lebano-American treaty in accordance with expediences which might not be far from the imminently expected developments in the Middle East!

"NOTE AND OBSERVATIONS

"An informed Foreign Office source has told me, in connection with the American Minister's visit, that Mr. Pinkerton conveyed to Premier Riadh as-Solh observations and proposals for revising certain articles of the treaty. It is said that these observations and proposals have been submitted in the form of an official note to emphasize the importance the United States government attaches to these observations and proposals.

"THE AMERICAN EMISSARY

"Another source has informed us that the coming, in these circumstances, of Mr. Lockhard, expert in Middle Eastern affairs and special American emissary to Syria and Lebanon, is great proof of the importance America attaches to this area in the Middle East and also to hastening the conclusion of the treaty with Lebanon and with Syria also if Mr. Lockhard is able to find a propitious atmosphere, particularly in these circumstances, for initiating new talks on the proposed treaty with the Damascus government.

"WHEN WILL LOCKHARD ARRIVE

"Mr. Pinkerton, the American Minister, replied to the question put to him regarding the date of the arrival of Mr. Lockhard in Beirut, saying:

"Mr. Lockhard will reach Beirut on Monday from Damascus. I think he is not as frightful as you have pictured him to public opinion in Lebanon.

"With regard to the long discussion which took place between him and Premier as-Solh, the American Minister said that the talks revolved around the subject under discussion. But he refused to reply whether the treaty contained political and military provisions or not."

[] note: AD-DIYAR, AR-NAHAN and AR-RUMYAD report Mr. Pinkerton's visit to the Foreign Office Saturday as follows:

"Premier Riadh as-Solh yesterday received Mr. Pinkerton, the American Minister, at Bustrus Palace for a full hour. During the meeting, they discussed the new observations the Council of Ministers has made on certain points contained in the reply of the American government to Lebanon's note regarding the proposed treaty between the two countries.

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"It is reported in informed circles that the American Minister delivered to Premier as-Solh a new note from his government containing its reply to these observations and also containing the desire of the United States to expedite the conclusion of the treaty.

"An informed source has said that Premier as-Solh promised, after discussing this note with the American Minister, to study it at the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held last evening, Saturday.

"It was rumored that the American government had delegated Mr. Lockhard, one of the senior officials of its State Department and an expert in Middle Eastern affairs, to Lebanon for the purpose of discussing the treaty with the Lebanese appropriate authorities. We asked Muhammad Ali Hamade, the Chief of the Political Department, Foreign Office, concerning the truth of this rumor. He denied it and said the Foreign Office had not received any notice on this subject."

AL-HADAF

addresses its editorial TO THE AMERICAN EMISSARY:

"It is said that the mission of the emissary of the American Department of State, who arrived in Damascus two days and who is still there, is to study closely the development of events and to determine whether the responsible authorities are serious or not in their statements, namely, washing their hands of the friendship of his country.

"Before the American emissary prepares his report on what he sees and hears and before he returns to his country, we wish to facilitate his arduous task by our truthfulness and frankness of which we the Arabs are famous. We say:

"Be confident, O emissary, that the statements that have disturbed your government and brought you to us are correct in relation to us as peoples.

"Be confident also that the statement is the first official statement which expresses to some extent the feelings of the Arab peoples toward your country and toward the policy of your country from the time it entered into the international field until now.

"Whether this becomes positive to you in relation to the officials or not, the Arab peoples are following this direction to defend their lives and to get rid of friendships of this kind.

"It will be pleasant and painful at the same time to convey to the President of your country a message which the Arab peoples, which greatly loved America through the phases of its struggle against the imperialists and which regarded

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it as the resort and support of weak peoples striving to regain their usurped liberties, this Arab world has now changed its love into hate and regards your country as the number one imperialistic power.

"It will be pleasant also to bear with you the fact that your government has consciously or consciously profitted British and French imperialism. Because the feeling of hate toward these two imperialistic countries has now turned toward America and we are beginning to regard the British and French danger as secondary in relation to the American danger.

"We would not be blamed - if you were fair and just, O emissary - if we extended our hands to any one - even to the devil - if this act would save us from the tyranny of your country and from the policy of your country which is leading us to Judaization and destruction.

"This story, the story of destructive systems will no longer affect a nation which considers itself threatened in the shadow of the good, sweet and constructive systems!....."

AL-BAYRAQ

emphatically denies, in a long editorial, a report recently published in LE JOURNALISTE-BERRANT to the effect that the Maronite Patriarch requested the American Minister, during their meeting at Bkerki, to have America extend military protection to Lebanon. It headlines the editorial: PATRIARCH DID NOT ASK FOR AMERICAN MILITARY PROTECTION. BKERKI DENIES REPORTS OF PRO-GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS. LEBANON THANKS AMERICA FOR FAVORS BUT DOES NOT NEED PROTECTION FROM ANY ONE.

AL-HAYAT

reports that the Council of Ministers met on April 22, 1950 and studied, among other things, the proposed Lebano-American treaty. "It approved the treaty in principle following the agreement of the American side to abolish the consultation article. The treaty will be ratified at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers....."

AN-NAHAR

devotes its editorial to the subject of the proposed U.S.-American treaty under the headline: THIS NEUTRALITY!

"The Council of Ministers has not yet been successful in finally ratifying the proposed Lebano-American treaty. We do not know the considerations in the light of which the government is studying this treaty which it persistently regards as an ordinary diplomatic instrument that does not call for any change or alteration in Lebanon's international position

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and that will not lead us out of the neutrality the praises of which the Prime Minister sings on every occasion!

"Undoubtedly, the government is truthful when it says that there are no political or military provisions in the 'treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation' and that it contains no secret or semi-secret protocols. But the reality - contrary to which the government can not convince us - is that the mere signing of a treaty with America - although it is a 'treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation' - is a deviation from neutrality and indeed a violation of neutrality, so long as we have not signed similar treaties with the other great powers, particularly with the Soviet Union, the international pole which is parallel or opposite to the American pole.

"Whether Riadh as-Solh...the Foreign Minister and the Acting Foreign Minister are correct or not, we are in a position to regard this treaty as the assumption of a stand on an international strife in which our government has not specified our interest.

"If it is said that the United States is bound by similar treaties to more than forty powers, and that this treaty will not be affected by the implications of American foreign policy, the answer is that the forty or more powers that have treaty relations with America do not claim that they are neutral. They are forces in a front to which we have not proclaimed our adherence. Moreover, these powers have, undoubtedly, a frank foreign policy which does not discount the American treaty from its account. What account has the American treaty in our own foreign policy?

"The American treaty does not oblige us - since, it is said, the consultation article has been abolished from it - to stand on America's side, or to adopt its view and give it our views, on matters concerning the two countries. But will it be reasonable for us to stand against this great power, with which we have concluded a treaty to the exclusion of others, if it takes an important step that 'concerns the two countries?'

"We are not among those who support neutrality. Neutrality is a myth which can not be realized in the framework of twentieth century politics. But we repeat what we have often said and what is evident to all, namely, international relations are an operation of give and take, a 'bargain' operation. It is therefore our right to ask the government, since it is resolved to sign the treaty, to announce its abandonment of its neutrality and to show us the price of putting Communists in prisons, of leaving petroleum pipes flow into our lands and other manifestations of political and commercial bias.

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If it thinks that the mere signing by a despotic and unpopular government of a treaty of friendship with an Amir (a prince) means that Lebanon will be protected against Communism and will become the democratic stronghold it wishes Lebanon to be, it is wrong to the extreme limit of wrongness! In truth, it is concluding a treaty with the allies of Communism, as if the purpose of its conclusion of the treaty is to pull down the buttresses of democracy which America aims at promoting and to cause the Lebanese people to choose what Minister al-Dawalibi has hinted at choosing."

AD-DIYAR

attacks M. Bousson in its editorial and carries the following article on the bomb incidents in Beirut and Damascus.

"We regret that agitation, resentment or the spirit of enmity should motivate a group of the sons of Beirut and Damascus to throw bombs at the American Legation. The throwers might be communists, extreme nationalists or anarchists. The investigations will reveal this. Whoever they may be, we denounce their acts and disapprove this method of expressing pent up feelings to which the innocent fall victim.

"But our resentment does not prevent us from saying that those firstly responsible for these and similar incidents are not the Syrian politicians who made statements on the United States and the Soviet Union, but Mr. Truman himself..

"Since he became President of the Republic, Mr. Truman has thrown on us bombs of statements and behaviors supporting the Zionists and their bastard state. Thus, he has destroyed the mighty moral influence his great country acquired over a century through its glorious cultural and spiritual co-operation with the sons of the Arab East.

"He did this in the ~~East~~ East while he was using billions of American dollars for strengthening American influence in the Far East and Western Europe. He did so while he and his assistants cried out that the foreign policy of the United States of America was based on defending the liberties of peoples, their right for self-determination, and their protection against Communist dictatorship. If we believe this, then President is exerting efforts to save the peoples of Western Europe and the Far East from Stalin's dictatorship while imposing on the peoples of the Arab East the dictatorship of Weizmann and Ben Gurion!

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"Were it not for this unjust policy which has caused the Arabs to lose one of their holiest parts, there would not have been among the Arabs a single man who would be tempted to throw anything but flowers at American Legations. Were it not for this obvious partiality, which is still continuing, the American Legations in the Arab world would have been places of refuge for men fighting for the liberties of their peoples, just as was the case during the interval between the first and the second world wars.

"If there is any change in the feeling which has led to this shameful behavior, which we again resent, President Truman is responsible for it, the President who is anxious to make us hate his country as much as we wish to love it.

"Let the Lebanese and Syrian governments search for those who are directly responsible for the incidents. With regard to our American friends, it would be better for them to return to the first responsible person!"

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